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port. Fifty-eight health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 1 of these via Havana. Thirty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 20 pieces disinfected. Fifty-five bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected; 25 of these belong to the American bark *John R. Stanhope* and 30 to the British steamship *Ardanrose.*

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Heart disease, 4; tuberculosis, 3; arterio-sclerosis, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of infectious or contagious character were reported. The death rate during the week was 14.41 per 1,000. Eleven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 18.77 per 1,000. Eleven coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Ten certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels. No case of a particularly infectious or contagious character was reported.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good; malarial fever being the prevalent disease. Three foreign vessels and 9 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully, G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba under my command, for the week ended October 13, 1900.

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 21 deaths reported in the civil population of the city, an increase of 3 over that of the previous week, making the death rate 25.39 per 1,000. Estimated population 43,000. The following were the chief causes of death: Tuberculosis, 5; enteric fever, 1; malarial fever, 3; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 3; infantile tetanus, 1; other causes, 7; total, 21. On October 9, 1900, the British steamship *Grayfield* arrived from Havana and was held two days to complete five days since leaving that port. Two of the crew were found sick on this vessel, suffering with malarial fever. One immune and 18 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the U. S. A. transport *Rawlins*, which sailed October 12, for New York. The baggage of these passengers was inspected and passed, as none were destined for points south of the southern boundary of Maryland. On October 13, 8 immune and 8 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers embarking on the American steamship *Niagara*, sailing for New York. All baggage was inspected and passed. The health and the sanitary conditions of the port remain good.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 4 deaths, due to the following causes: Meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; cirrhosis, of the liver, 1; old age, 1; total, 4. Death rate 14.38 per 1,000. Estimated population, 14,464. The health conditions of town and vicinity are reported excellent.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 8 deaths, due to

the following causes: Pernicious malarial fever, 2; heart disease, 4; enteritis, 1; athrepsia, 1; total, 8. Death rate, 23.11. Estimated population, 18,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully, R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended October 13, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—				
		Formaldehyd gas.			Steam.							
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Oct. 11	Steamship Cosme de Herrera (baggage arrived from Havana for this port).	.....	1	3	a 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 12	U. S. A. transport Rawlins (for New York)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	12
Oct. 13	Steamship Niagara (for New York)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	17

a Bichloride machine.

Inspection of immigrants at Manzanillo during the week ended October 13, 1900.

PORT OF MANZANILLO, CUBA, *October 13, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 13, 1900: October 8, Norwegian steamship *Bergen*, from Truxillo, Honduras, with 2 immigrants. October 10, British schooner *Maryland*, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully, R. DE SOCARRAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *October 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the usual report for the week ended October 6, 1900: During the week there were inspected 19 ships, with crews of 1,776; cabin passengers, 1,463; steerage passengers, 1,185. There were 5 rejections for chicken pox and measles; otherwise the health of persons embarking was remarkably good. I believe that the physical condition of emigrants from the port of Liverpool will average better than any other port in Europe. With the exception of a few Russian Jews, the only people (third class) embarking here for America from the Continent are Scandinavians, who are usually a fine class physically; the remainder of the third class are English and Irish.